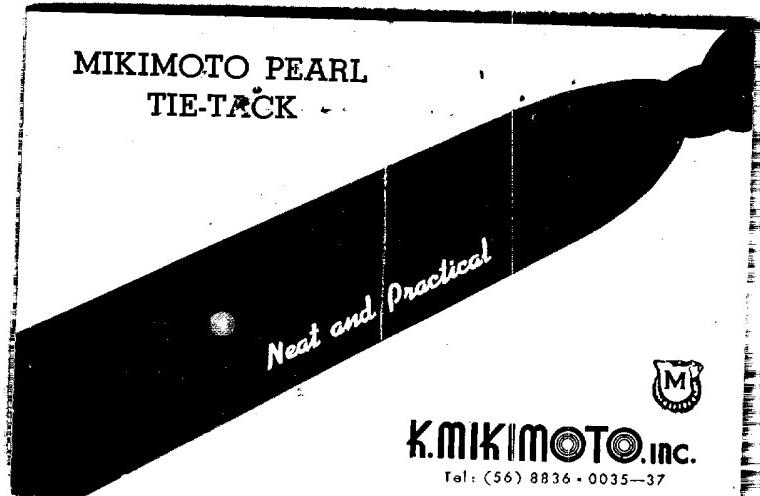
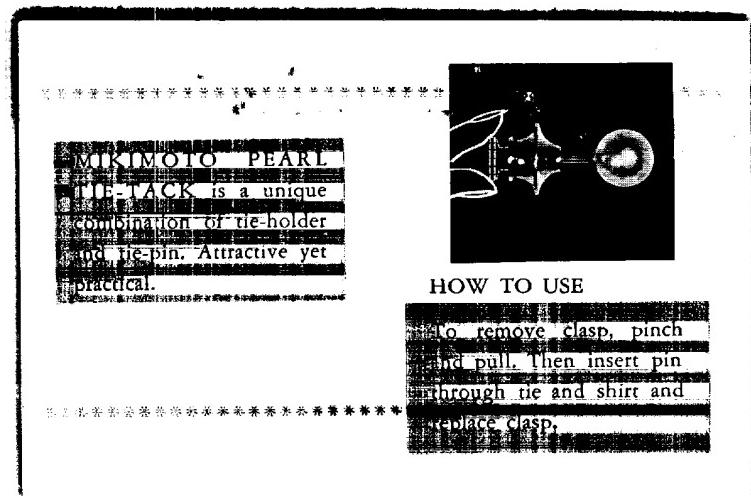


To Mr. Allen Dulles



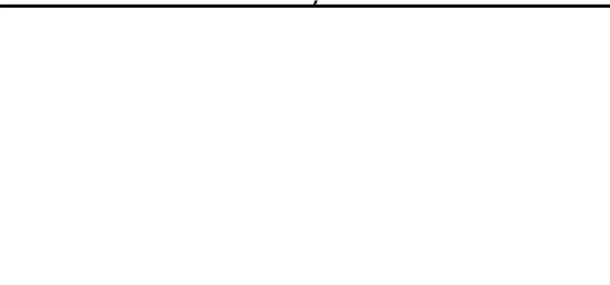
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7 MAY 1959

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It was a delightful surprise for Mrs. Dulles and me to receive the gifts which you were so kind to send us. We will always consider them as an excellent memento of your homeland.

I enjoyed very much seeing you while you were in Washington and hope that we will have an early opportunity to meet again before long.

With my best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Allen W. Dulles
Director

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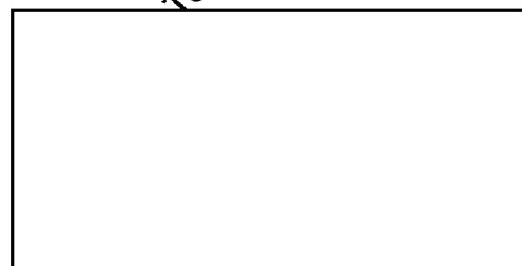
O/DCI/ [redacted] dd. 5 May 1959

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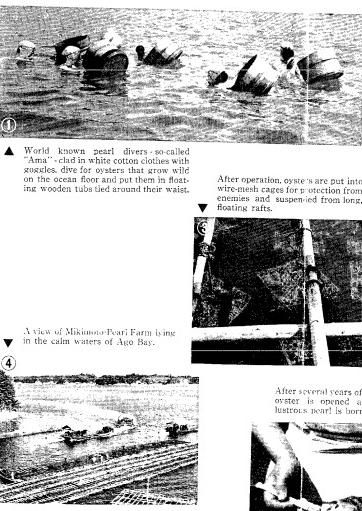
Orig - Addressees [redacted]
1 - DCI w/gifts
1 - Chief, PE Division
1 - AAB
1 - ER

JOB NO.
COX NO.
FOLDER NO.
TOTAL DOCS HEREIN

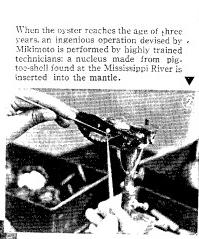
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▲ World known pearl divers, so-called "Ama", clad in white cotton clothes with zippers, dive for oysters that grow wild on the ocean floor and put them in floating wooden tubs tied around their waists.



When the oyster reaches the age of three years, an ingenious operation devised by Mikimoto pearl divers has been perfected. Using techniques a nucleus made from pig's toe-shell found at the Mississippi River is inserted into the mantle.



The pearls are sorted by various conditions, such as luster, color, size, shape and perfection. A selected pearl is arranged and strung on silk threads.

After several years of cultivation, the oyster is opened and a beautiful lustrous pearl is born.



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATURAL AND CULTURED PEARLS :-

Natural pearls :- A pearl formed when little pieces of shell, bone or grain of sand should accidentally find its way into an oyster around which pearl nacre is gradually deposited.

Cultured pearls :- A pearl resulting from the planting by man of a round nucleus manually made of mother-of-pearl oyster around which the oyster then deposits layers of pearl nacre as like in natural pearls.

Therefore natural and cultured pearls are both formed by the power of nature and oyster. The difference is found in the construction of nucleus only, and no difference may be seen in its appearance and character. Thus making it quite difficult to detect the latter from former.

HOW TO SELECT PEARLS :-

The luster of a pearl differs according to the thickness of layers and the life of a pearl lies in its deep elegant luster and color.

(1) Luster :- This is the most important factor which can be detected by comparing two or three pearls.

(2) Shape :- Generally a spherical pearl would be considered preferable.

(3) Color :- Pink, white and silver pearls are desired by majority.

(4) Flaws :- Natural flaws may be found on pearls generally which is considered unavoidable to a certain extent.

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Mikimoto Pearls

Location of Mikimoto Pearl Sales Depots

Map of Japan showing the locations of Mikimoto Pearl Sales Depots. Depots are marked in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Sendai, Hakata, and Sapporo.

Gem of Gems

K. MIKIMOTO, Inc.

MAIN STORE
GINZA ST., TOKYO
TEL. (56) 8836, 0035-0037
TOKYO : Imperial Hotel Arcade
YOKOHAMA : Center
KOBE : Kobe International House
NAGOYA : Mitsukoshi Int'l Shopping Center
TOBA : Mikimoto Pearl Island
Kyoto : Osaka : Hakata
Sendai : Sapporo : Okinawa
Mikimoto Jewelry Factory : Meguro, Tokyo

A close-up black and white photograph of a pearl necklace, showing the individual pearls and the chain.

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Necklace	Y 6,000. up
Brooch	Y 1,800. "
Ring	Y 2,000. "
Pendant	Y 1,200. "
Bracelet	Y 8,000. up
Earrings	Y 2,400. "
Cuff-Links	Y 2,600. "
Tie-Tack	Y 1,200. "
Tie-Holder	Y 1,200. "

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